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TWO CENTS.

A NOTE OF WARNING

Meaning of the Monroe Doctrine Discussed in London.

THE POWER OF THE NATION BEHIND IT

United States' Intervention in the Venezuelan Matter.

WHAT LOGICALLY FOLLOWS

LONDON, October 12.-The Speaker to day published a long article deating with the evolution of the foreign policy of the United States, citing as examples the Venezuelan and Cuban questions, in the course of which it says:

"The United States, as a great power, is coming into foreign politics, and is coming to stay. The process of evolution of American foreign policy has been gradual, but unmistakable, and in the last few weeks we pirations which may at any moment lead up to the active participation of America a foreign war. Her intervention in the Venezuelan dispute is not warranted by any treaty or precedent in international law, and can only be defended on the ground that the Monroe doctrine henceforth will be acted upon as governing all

forth will be acted upon as governing all the foreign policy of the United States. And what is more serious is that it is not the Monroe doctrine pure and simple, but that doctrine with developments.

"Her action means that the weaker states of America can count upon the assistance of the United States in frontier disputes with any European. colony. The present action undoubtedly does not go any further than the friendly suggestion that we refer the question to arbitration; but it is backed and supported by claims which logically point to a declaration that interference with the frontier claimed by Venezuela will be regarded in Washington as a declaration of war against the United States. This is a serious affront, and it is to be feared that it is not quite appreciated at its proper value in Downing street."

The article sums up the situation by saying that:
"Europe must understand that the people

"Europe must understand that the people of the United States are decided, first of all, to prohibit, if necessary with the bayonet and rifle, any extension of European domand rifle, any extension of European domination; secondly, that popular sentiment in the United States enthusiastically favors any insurrectionary movement which aims at the removal of an European flag from American soil. This will entail force, expenditures and complications; but these facts are not clearly seen yet by the American citizen who blunders blindfold but headlong along what used to be called the path of manifest destiny."

BREWSTER & CO. ASSIGN.

Suspension of a House of a Hundred Years' Standing.

NEW YORK, October 12.-J. B. Brewster & Co., incorporated, manufacturers of carriages, with warerooms at 489 5th avenue, made an assignment today for the benefit of creditors to John A. Garver. The officers of the company are: Jos. C. Smith, president; R. Scuyler Tucker, treasurer and secretary. Assignee Garver says it is yet too soon to

give even an approximate estimate of the firm's assets and liabilities. Mr. Garver is certain, however, that the liabilities will be somewhat in excess of the company's capital stock of \$135,000. To offset this, he says, the firm held pledged bills to the

amount of \$150,000.

The firm of J. B. Brewster & Co. is one of the cldest in the city, and has always enjoyed the highest reputation. It was established over a hundred years ago by the father of the present head of the firm, who took his sons, James B. and Henry, who took his sons, James B. and Henry, head of the firm of the present head of the firm, who took his sons, James B. and Henry, head here was

the father of the present head of the firm, who took his sons, James B. and Henry, into partnership.

A disagreement between the brothers was followed by a dissolution of the interest. The two sons became fierce rivals, their establishments being distinguished by the addresses. J. B. Brewster & Co. were known for their conservative, business methods. This was, in a measure, the cause of the failure, although it is said that they have not one dollar of bad debts on the books. on the books.

J. B. Brewster is over eighty years old

and has taken little or no active interest in the affairs of the firm for some time past. Assignee Carver could not say whether or not the firm would be contin-

THREE MEN CRUSHED TO DEATH. Falling of a Roof at a Blast Furnace Last Evening.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, October 12.-The roof of the casting room at the River blast furnace of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company fell in without warning at 8:30 o'clock last night, killing three men outright and injuring seven others. The furnace had been tapped a short time before, and a gang of thirty men were covering the cooling iron with sand, when the accident happened. The majority of the men escaped by springing through the many doorways

in the sides of the building.

The names of those who were crushed to death are: Charles Wakefield, unmarried; Joe Terfis, man of family, and Tony Gor man, unmarried.

four men most seriously injured are The four men most seriously injured are: Joe Bealey, legs broken and back and head cut; Peter Rubiaski, legs broken and hurt internally: Joe Barrash, head cut; John Bockish, head cut and body bruised.

It is feared that at least two of the injured men will die. The men in charge of the furnace are unable to account for the falling roof.

LONDON'S MARKET EXCITED.

Reckless Speculation in Gold During

the Week. LONDON, October 12.-The stock exchange has been excited during the past week by a speculation in gold shares, which has lately become quite reckless, and which led to a great increase in the accommodation bills drawn upon the London branches on the continental banks. The London banks finally refused to discount these bills The fear that the action would lead the continental and London banks to contracting accommodation resulted in a heavy fall in nearly all departments. The scare lasted till Wednesday afternoon, when buying in behalf of Paris and South Africa led to a behalf of the market is still restless.

The speaker, commenting today on the firmness of silver, said: "The American mine owners acted with extraordinary skill during the present year. Their abiding care seems to have been to supply the market with just enough to satisfy the requirements and never to force a sale which ments and never to force a sale which might cause a ripple of apprehension. They have been rewarded for their skill by a steady recovery, and if they continue so deing the price will doubtless advance steady recovery, and if they continue so doing the price will doubtless advance further. Japan, too, has lately been buying

Mr. McLane Declines.

pecial Dispatch to The Evening Star. BALTIMORE, October 12.—Mr. James . L. McLane today declined the position of supervisor of elections, to which he appointed yesterday by Gov. Brown.

INDIANA LEAVES THE YARD HIGH LICENSE FEES.

Making Preparations for Her Official Trial What Folks Think of the Excise Board's Recommendations.

The Battleship Nearly Completed - A

Big Floating Steel Fort-Pro-

gram for Next Week.

PHILADELPHIA, October 12.-The bat-

tleship Indiana left Cramp's ship yard at 7

o'clock this morning for her official trial

trip off the Massachusett's coast, which

will probably take place on Wednesday of

next week. The Indiana is nearer comple-

tion than any government vessel that has

yet been given a trial trip. Every gun is

in its proper position, all the armor is in

place, and the only thing that remains to

be done is to place some of the cabinet

work in position, work of this sort being

deferred until the last, as the wishes of the

commander may be consulted. The battle-

ship has been newly painted in the regula-

tion colors, white between the deck and

water lines, buff above.

water lines, buff above.

She is commanded on the present trip by Capt R. W. Sargent of Cramp's. Superintending Engineer Edwin S. Cramp has charge of all of the details of the trial, assisted by Chief Engineer Towne and Lieut. Lewis Nixon. The latter, while in the navy, designed the Indiana and her sister ship, the Massachusetts, and he is, therefore, particularly interested in the test, which the former will undergo.

former will undergo.

The only members of the government trial board on the ship are Chief Engineer Milligan and Lieut. Commander Schroeder. The others will join her at Boston.

Official Trial Wednesday.

The Indiana will proceed down the Dela-

ware river by easy stages, passing to sea

late tomororw afternoon. She is expected

to drop anchor off Boston about 2 a.m.

Tuesday. If a further "limbering up" of

her machinery is considered necessary she

will be given a preliminary run over the course on Tuesday. If everything goes well the official trial will take place on Wednesday

Wednesday.

The contract calls for a speed of fifteen knots an hour for four hours, and the course is therefore only about thirty-two miles long, a round trip over this distance,

with a turn at the upper end, constituting

Floating Steel Fort.

The Indiana has been aptly described as

big floating steel fort, with a ship built

around it, for navigation purposes. Fully

one-half of her could be shot away, and

she would still float and retain her un-

been possessed of such a belt she would probably not have gone down when struck by the Camperdown's ram.

SACKVILLE'S LAST APPEARANCE.

It Did Not Indicate That He Had Any

Fear of the People.

sentative of The Star today:

had entirely disappeared.

Said a well-known gentleman to a repre-

"Let it be recorded to the credit of that

ville's last public appearances here was of

a plain, everyday character, and indicated

that his former fear of an unruly people

"I recall the occasion distinctly. I had

true American fashion, when his name, in derision, was on everybody's lips. He had evidently gotten over his fear of both the politicians and the people."

Prof. Leonhard Steineger Tells of His

SAN FRANCISCO, October 12.-Prof. Leon

hard Stejneger of the Smithsonian Institu-

tion, who is held to be an authority upon

the seal and seal fishing, has returned from

Bering Islands. The professor went to the

north in the beginning of the season on a

special mission for the fish commission and

emained on the Copper and Bering Islands

and at the port of entry for the Islands,

which the scals were killed.

"I was at the island the last time twelve

"I was at the island the last time twelve years ago, and I would hardly realize that the places were the same," said Prof. Steineger. "The war upon the seals has had a dreadful effect. The herds are notably depleted. The men interested in the industry

re alarmed, for they see in this a dark

future.
"I think that the men who have the lease of the islands will be in favor of any mode of protecting the seal which promises to afford any real protection, but they are afford that the present

certainly of the opinion that the present arrangement is very unsatisfactory. There are representatives of the Russian gov-ernment on the Islands last visited, and

the sealing is done under their supervis-ion. The female seals and the young are

ont touched.

"I will make a report to the fish commission at once and in it I will show what a change has come in the sealing industry in ten years. It is really an alarming the state of the considered that this

try in ten years. It is really an alarming situation when it is considered that this valuable fur bearing animal is being so rapidly killed off by the seal hunters who follow the herd wherever it goes in the southern waters. It is to be hoped that an international agreement will be reached which will make it possible to guard the seal not only on the islands, but in the seas."

The steemer Kotik Capt Lindfaist on

the seas."
The steamer Kotik, Capt. Lindfaist, on which Prof. Steineger came here, brought the entire number of sealskins, about 18,000, secured in the Russian islands, and they will be shipped from here to London.

The Evening Star for the full time the

mystery story, "When the War Was Over," is running, including back numbers, will be

sent, postpaid, to out-of-town subscribers

for 60 cents. Subscribe for an out-of-town

. WAR ON THE SEALS.

the trial.

TEMPERANCE MEN WANT PROHIBITION

Various Views on the Effect of Increasing the License.

JUDGE MILLER'S REMARKS

There is little doubt that an effort will be made at the next session of Congress to increase the license fee for the sale of liquors. The excise board has recomnended an increase of license fees by hundred per cent, and the Commissioners favor it and will do their utmost to get the bill through Congress having this in view. A Star reporter interviewed the excise poard this morning upon the subject of high license, and one of the members

speaking for the board, said: "High license in the District, we believe will be protective and of much good. It will close the low groggeries and clevate the liquor business by putting it in the hands of a few respectable men. The license fee here is entirely too low: in the west it is from \$1,000 to \$1,200 per annum for bar rooms, and the system works well. Of course, it is expected that a number of "speak-easies" will open up, but the respectable dealers, to protect themselves, will follow the example of their western brothers and employ detectives to assist the police in bringing them to justice."

What the Temperance Folks Say.

The recommendation made by the excise ocard to the District Commissioners has naturally proven a subject of much interest and discussion among those affected and closely concerned. Mr. James L. Ewin, president of the Anti-Saloon League, when asked his opinion regarding the recommen-lation by a Star reporter today, said: "Between a question of high license and no license at all I am in favor of high

"Between a question of high license and no license at all I am in favor of high license. Between a question of high license and suppression, I am most assuredly in favor of suppression. The latter is our goal, and we are spending our lives and our money to reach it. We believe suppression is the only way to crush the liquor evil, and, thinking we are right, are working vigorously with that end in view. Of course, I prefer a licensed saloon to an unlicensed liquor establishment.

"Is it the intention of the Anti-Saloon League to take any steps in support of the recommendation?" Mr. Ewin was asked.

"No, I can't say that anything in that direction is to be undertaken," he replied. "We will present several measures to Congress at the coming session, all with the suppression of the liquor traitic in the District of Columbia as the ultimate object, and an energetic committee has been appointed to press the matters before the House and Senate."

Mr. Hosea B. Moulton, the attorney, who is deeply interested in the cause of temperance, had the following to say:

"In my judgment, the capital of the United States should be a pronibition city by all means, and the only proper action to take is to completely abolish the saloons.

she would still float and retain her unequaled fighting powers.

She has a belt of eighteen inches thick side armor seven and a half feet deep, extending for nearly two hundred feet of her length. At the end of this belt are transverse diagonal belts. On top of the steel citadel thus formed is a three-inch hickel steel deck. At the ends of this citadel rise two circular forts of armor seventeen inches thick, and from the top-soft these rise the turrets carrying the thirteen-inch guns. From the ends of the belt to the ends of the ship is worked a three-inch nickel steel deck four feet below the water. Along the sides of this deck are built ceffer dams six feet wide. These are filled with ceffulose and obdurating rubstance, which, when a shell passes into it, swells up with the first inflow of water and becomes absolutely water-tight. If the Victoria had been possessed of such a belt she would

United States should be a pronibition city by all means, and the only proper action to take is to completely abolish the saloons. I am not in favor of high license. It might result in a reduction in the number of saloons in the District, but the ones to discontinue business would be the small grog shops. Such a condition of things would result in high license lending an air of respectability to the high-toned restaurants. I think it would be a good idea to fix the license at a ridiculously low figure, and perhaps then the evil would become so degrading as to make its extermination a unhappy individual that one of Lord Sack- grading as to make its extermination a necessity. As 1 previously stated, com-pletely wipe out the saloons, and it will be possible to get along with but one Police Court and a far less crowded jall and work-house than at present is the case."

A well-known gentleman, prominent as a

temperance advocate, declared himself in favor of the recommendation, for the reaso favor of the recommendation, for the reason that high licanse will have a strong tendency to abolish the smaller saloons. "The greater evil," he said, "results from the small grog shops established in the sections of the city habitated by the poorer classes. They supply vile liquor and drain the purses of poor men and thereby rob the families of the latter. The aristocratic saloons are patronized by persons who can easily afford to spend the money."

Judge Miller's View.

"I recall the occasion distinctly. I had gone into my barber's shop for a shave, and finding my barber's chair occupied, turned to leave. I only glanced at the chair, and only noted that the barber—a brisk man of color—was busy with his shears on the face and whiskers of a well-dressed man. Seeing me depart, the barber followed to the door, and said:

"I'm most done. That's the British minister wot got de rack. I'm trimmin' him up fur de las' time.

"When I returned Lord Sackville had gone. The barber was very voluble about his distinguished customer; said he had waited on him a number of times, and this 'las' time' had received a generous tip and Judge Miller, before whom most of the waited on him a number of times, and this 'las' time' had received a generous tip and a handshake for good-bye. Launching then into the diplomatic question, the barber expressed the fear that the President had been 'a little too rough wid de gentleman,' and hoped that after a while the trouble might be settled and Lord Sackville might see his way clear to return. That parting tip and handshake had evidently won the barber over to the Sackville side.

"But there Lord Sackville was, in a public barber shop, unarmed and in his shirt sleeves, submitting to American shears in true American fashion, when his name, in liquor cases are tried, said he was not prepared to express an opinion on the recommendation of the excise board, as he had not considered the question of changing the present law.

"So far as my observation has gone," he said, "I think the present law has been productive of good results. There certainy has been since the law went into effect a falling off in the number of reported cases of violations of the law by those who are licensed.

"The present law," the judge continued,
"I think has operated to make the "The present law," the judge continued, "I think has operated to put a better class of men in the business and by its stringent regulations, a breach of which means not only a fine but a forfeiture of license, has compelled more general compliance with its

A Lawyer's View of It.

Lawyer John A. Clarke, who is counsel for one of the large brewers as well as for many saloon keepers, thinks that the proposed increase in the license tax would decrease the District's revenues, because would naturally decrease the number of saloons. There are many keepers of sa loons now, he said, who have to scrape to loons now, he said, who have to scrape together all they have each license year to pay the \$400 tax, and certainly they could not get the amount proposed. Such an increase, he says, would reduce the number of saloons beyond any doubt, but would not affect the wholesale dealers.

"The proposed increase," he said, "would have a mod, healthy, moral effect on the community."

While the number of retail saloons would

While the number of retail saloons would while the number of retail saloons would be decreased, he thinks there would be a decrease in the number of "speak-easies."

Such a change in the amount of license tax, he said, would not result in a decrease in the amount of liquor consumed, but would put the business in the hands of a better class of men.

a better class of men.
"Would it result in an increase in price "Would it result in an increase in price for a drink?" he was asked.
"I think not," was his response. "The more reputable places would continue as usual, and, with a decrease in the number of otner salcons, would naturally come an increase in business, so that, while the liquor traffic would probably not be affected as to the amount consumed, it would have the effect of reducing the number of salcons and putting them in the hands of a different class of men."

a different class of men."

The Liquor Dealers' Side. The other side of the question is stated by Mr. E. L. Jordan of 517 9th street north west, who is president of the Liquor Dealers' Protective Association of the District of Columbia.

"In answer to your inquiry," said Mr. "In answer to your inquiry," said Mr. Jordan, "as to my opinion regarding the recommendation of the excise board that the retail liquor license be increased from \$400 to \$500 per annum, I would state that it is only another evidence of the discrimination usually shown against the liquor dealers of this city. If the liquor business is a legitimate one it deserves the same protection and encouragement and fair treatment that is guaranteed all other legitimate callings.

"If the business is nefarious and contrary to public policy it will not be better-

The Evening Star.

ed by increasing the license to even \$10,000 or \$50,000. But it seems strange to me that the advocates of high license fall to note the results of high license when adopted. It has demonstrated that lower grades of goods necessarily follow in many instances, and the stomach of the consumer is the sufferer.

"It is my opinion," continued Mr. Jordan, "that a saloon keeper who maintains a respectable establishment and is conscientious as concerns the quality of the goods he supplies, and furnishes the same at reasonable prices, is already overburdened with the license of \$400, and many proprietors will be unable to raise that amount without assistance."

"Will the Liquor Dealers' Protective Association resist the recommendation?" asked the reporter.

ed the reporter.

"The association, I should think, must take cognizance of the matter," answered Mr. Jordan. "However, no consideration has formally been given the subject as yet."

TO ASSEMBLE NEXT MONDAY

All the Supreme Court Justices Here Ready for Business.

The Docket List Much Reduced-The Vacancy on the Bench and Speculation Concerning It.

The United States Supreme Court will open Monday. If the President were here court would adjourn immediately after the formality of assembling, and would make an official call at the White House, no business being transacted during the

In the absence of the President, the court will probably sit for a short time Monday and admit candidates to practice before the supreme bar.

There is but one vacancy in the court, that caused by the death of Justice Jackson, and all the justices are expected to be present. There is no idea that a new justice will be appointed during the recess of Congress, and there is said to have been no hint to any one as to Mr. Cleveland's probable choice. The justices are, therefore, entirely in the dark as to whom they are to have as an associate. The impression is that a New York man will be selected, and in political circles it is believed that Hornblower, who has once been rejected, will be the man. But half a dozen other names are mentioned, including those of Senator Gray and ex-Postmaster General Bissell. The appointment of Mr. Gray would, undoubtedly, be most pleasing to the Senat. As far as can be learned, Mr. Cleveland has add no more to any one concerning his choice than that there could be nothing done before the meeting of Congress, and that there was consequently plenty of time in which to make a selection. o any one as to Mr. Cleveland's probable

Reducing the Docket.

The Supreme Court is gradually reducing the size of their docket, which has for years been terribly behind. When the court opens Monday there will be 770 cases on the docket. Last year they opened with 818 cases on the docket. It is a hard-worksis cases on the docket. It is a hard-working court, very expeditions in the disposition of cases and it is calculated that at the present rate of work they will catch up with the docket by 180%. It is expected that during that year's term the court will have nothing but current business with no old accumulation of cases. But a short while ago it took four years after the filing of a case before it could be reached by the court on the docket. This situation has been greatly improved, and at will be a valuable thing to filigants when the industry of the court has brought them down to current work.

to current work.

The court opens with thirty-seven cases, which have been heard, ready for decision. These will be speedly disposed of. Thirty-three cases, some of considerable importance, have been set for argument Monday.

The justices return from their summ vacation all in excellent health. Justice Field, who is the oldest on the bench, has been in California during the summer and has returned seemingly in better health than he has before enjoyed in some years. The chief justice has been at Sorrento. Justices Harlan and Brewer have been in Vermont. Justice Brown, in Rhode Island, and Justice White at Monmouth Beach, on the coast of New Jersey. All have return-ed to Washington, and are at their former

INJUNCTION ASKED.

Mr. Boogher Wants a Reformation of

For Wm. F. Boogher, Attorneys Fulton and Edwards today filed a bill in equity against J. L. Weaver and others for an injunction, discovery and reformation of contracts

.The complainant, describing himself as a title searcher, conveyancer and genealogist, stated that he became associated with Weaver, a resident of Warsaw, Ind., the attorney of the heirs of William Young and others, to procure and recover certain real others, to procure and recover certain real estate situated in the District. A contract was entered into between them, he states, June 14, 1889, by which, upon the payment by him to Weaver of \$1,000. Weaver assigned and transferred to him one-half interest in the fees to be obtained from Weaver's clients. The complainant says he paid Weaver \$600 of the \$1,000 agreed upon, and accepted a draft for the balance. But, paid Wesver \$600 of the \$1,000 agreed upon, and accepted a draft for the balance. But, he states, the latter has not been paid, because, as he alleges, Weaver failed to place with him the existing contracts and those thereafter to be executed. Thos. W. Roach of Benton, Ind., was the trustee of the heirs, and the complainant asserts that he rendered valuable assistance necessary to the, preparation of said deed of trust. Thereafter, Mr. Boogher claims, Roach conveyed to John H. Walter and the late Jas. W. Denver the interests he held. Mr. Walter, the complainant alleges, has funds in his possession, the proceeds from the sale ter, the complainant alleges, has funds in his possession, the proceeds from the sale of part of the Young estate. He therefore prays that Walter be restrained from disposing of these and other funds which he may receive out of the estate, that he make a discovery of the same, that Weaver and Roseh make a discovery and that the contracts be so reformed and enforced as the equities of the case require.

Valuable Property.

Detective Lacy is looking for Fannie Latchford, a colored servant in the employ of Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper of No. 1126 6th street. The servant is on a spree, and it is charged that she has with her an indorsed note of Mrs. Cooper's for \$2,000. At several piaces the officers learned that the woman had boasted of having valuable notes, which she said she was keeping for her employer, and the officer says she would not even let the man with whom the was here them had with the the she was have them. In addition to the notes other valuable papers are missing

Notice to Subseribers.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to report any irregularity in the delivery of The Star and also any failure on the part of the carrier to ring the door bell.

A preper service can only be maintained through the courtesy of subscribers in reporting shortcomings.

WHO WILL HE BE?

Speculation is Rife Over the New Bishop of Washington.

MANY MINISTERS' NAMES MENTIONED

Gossip Among Churchmen Indicates a Selection Outside the City.

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION

Who will be elected bishop of the new liocese of Washington? This is a question that is agitating the minds of the Episcopal clergy and laity of this District and vicinity, and will continue to do so until the meeting of the new diocesan convention next November. Since the announcement made by Bishop Paret at Minneapolis yes terday, and reported in The Star, that he would choose the diocese of Baltimore for a future residence, the question has as

sumed more lively interest. Speculation as to the personality of the coming bishop takes a wide range, for, under the conditions as they exist at present it is a matter of absolute impossibility to predict not only who the man will be, but even the probabilities in the case.

Dr. McKim Not a Certainty.

The dispatch from Minneapolis announce that Rev. Dr. McKim of Epiphany Church seemed to be the most probable candidate for the new office. That may be the Minneapolis end of the situation, but well informed churchmen at this end of the line hold that Dr. McKim's selection is not a foregone conclusion. He will undoubtedly be one of the most prominent candidates placed in nomination, and it is more than likely that his friends will make a strong place of the bir section. plea for his election. There are others, however, it is said, whose fitness for the high office will be presented by their friends with as much ardor as that exhibited by the parishioners of the Epiphany for their favorite.

May Be a Missionary Bishop.

In this connection it may be stated as a natter of possibility, if not probability, that the bishop will be selected outside of the diocese of Washington. Those of the laity and clergy who entertain this idea say that there are a number of reasons say that there are a number of reasons which render such a selection quite probable. There is no doubt of the right of the convention to select any Episcopal clergyman from another diocese or to select a missionary bishop from one of the western states if the convention should find it expedient to do so. The elevation of missionary bishops to regular hishoprics has be-

states if the convention should find it expedient to do so. The elevation of missionary bishops to regular bishoprics has become quite popular in recent years. Bishop Whittaker of Philadelphia was promoted to his place from the missionary bishopric of Nevada, and Bishop Tuttle of Missouri before attaining his present office was missionary bishop of Utah.

There are seyeral missionary bishops who are well knewn and very popular in Washington by reason of numerous visits to the city in the last few years. These ploneers of the faith in the far western states make it a rule to ceme east at stated periods to arouse the sympathy of the old congregations in the work of carrying the word into the crude sections of the country and to raise the sinews of war for the campaigns in the outlying districts. Washington has been a fevorite spot for efforts of this kind, and Washington money is doing good work on the slopes of the Rockies and on the plains of the west.

Outsiders Who Are Spoken Of.

Outsiders Who Are Spoken Of. Bishop Talbott, the missionary of Wyoming and Idaho, and Bishop Leonard of Spokane are well known to the Episcopa congregations of Washington. The latte name must not be confused with the for mer rector of St. John's, who is now mer rector of St. John's, who is now bishop of Cleveland. There are some clergymen of the faith holding pastorates in other cities who are always being borne in mind by the congregations in the event that an agreement upon a local clergyman is found impracticable. One of the outside clergyman, whose name is being used in connection with such a contingency is the Rev. John F. Lindsay, now of Boston, formerly of St. John's Church, West Washington. There are any number, however, of good men who are well known

to Washington congregations, and who will be held in reserve in case it is necessary Three Prominent Local Candidates. Rev. Dr. Ellot of Ascension Church, Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith of St. John's and Rev Dr. McKim of Epiphany are the three names most frequently mentioned in connection with the candidacy of local clergy

men. In this connection the word candimen. In this connection the word candidacy should not be taken in its broadest sense, for in such a case as this, clergymen are not supposed to be candidates or to be the subject of electioneering, but the selection is presumed to be the outcome of divine guidance operating upon the minds of the delegates to the convention. Of course the laity being more in touch with matters sevular may be expected to take a somewhat keener interest in the selection of the head of the diocese and be more liable to the domination of influences other than spiritual, and out of this fact more liable to the domination of influences other than spiritual, and out of this fact may arise a contest. The four counties in Maryland attached to the Washington diocese with their fifty-one churches will have a voice in the selection of a bishop, but it is not known yet what the inclination of their delegates will be.

The Mode of Electing the Bishop.

The method of electing a bishop is simple one in itself unless there are wide differences of opinion among the delegates in which case matters can become quite complicated. When the convention meet n November, the date to be announce hereafter, the selection of the bishop wil be early in order. Nominations will be made from the floor, without eulogistic addresses or attempts to influence the opinions of the delegates by enumeration of the candidate's qualities. When the nominations have been made the convention will indulge in a short period of silent prayer, invoking divine guidance in casting their ballot, and the clergy will then vote. If any candidate receives two-thirds of the vote of the clergy present, the laity will be asked to confirm the selection. If two-thirds of the lay delegates cast their ballots for the candidate ramed by the clergy the election of that candidate as bishop is then announced. It is not likely that the laity will disagree with the clergy upon the selection, but if such a thing should happen a conference of the two bodies would be in order. The delegates are not confined to the candidates put in nomination from the floor, but can cast their votes for any Episcopal clergyman. from the floor, without eulogistic addresses

The Scoul Outbreak Quelled. NEW YORK, October 12.-A dispatch to

the World from Tokio, Japan, says: The outbreak in Corea has been entirely quelled through the prompt action of th Japanese troops. Their presence in Seoul the capital, prevented a great loss of life the capital, prevented a great loss of life. King and crown prince are safe. The queen is missing. An order given yesterday to Japanese warships to go to Corea was revoked today. No additional troops have been sent there. It is stated on the highest authority that no international complications are expected to arise from the incident at Seoul (Japanese interference to put down the unrising). to put down the uprising).

HODNETT HUMBUGGED HIM RIOTS AT SEOUL

The Whilom Washington Agitator Claims to Have Saved Sackville.

He Says He Foiled a Plot to Assassinate the British Minister - His Cranky Career in This City.

One of the most curious and interesting stories that have been brought out by the recent publication of extracts from Lord Sackville's pamphlet is one that comes from Brooklyn, in which John Pope Hodnett, formerly conspicious here as a crank and agitator, figures. He is the narrator as well as the hero of the story in ques tion. It appears in a special dispatch from Brooklyn to the Philadelphia Press, which

"There is a lawyer here who claims to have saved the life of Lord Sackville when he was the British minister to the United States. He is John Pope Hodnett of Fulton street. Mr. Hodnett founded and has been continuously president of the United Labor League of America. He tells this story: 'In 1882 we had a membership of 10,000 in Washington. Nearly half were Irishmen. There was in Baltimore an organization of Irishmen who believed in the rule of vioence. They made a great many attempts to win us over to their views. During the excitement in 1882 aver the prosecution in Ireland of the Phoenix Park murder sus-Ireland of the Phoenix Park murder suspects, some members of the Baltimore society went to Washington and proposed to members of my organization that all friends of Great Britain occupying prominent positions in Washington be assassinated. They were particularly bitter against Sackville-West. The plot came to my ears and in a secret meeting of the United Labor League I denounced the plotters and threatened that if they proceeded I would tell all that I knew to the authorities. I had met Sir Lionel, and I had found him as favorable to the cause of Ireland as a man in his position could afford to be. When he was given his passports after the Murchison letter episode it was again proposed to kill nim, for the letter had infuriated the hot-headed and they took it as evidence of his enmity to Ireland and her friends. I again had a hard fight to calm my organization, but succeeded completely." "Mr. Hodnett denies positively that in consideration of these services he secured from the British minister a large sum of mohey." pects, some members of the Baltimore so

Hodnett's Career Here.

John Pope Hodnett is well known in Washington, where he resided for several years, and posed as a representative of the abor interests. He was continually engaged in agitation, and was regarded. when his methods became familiar, as a tlatherskite of the highest degree. He came to this city about the time of

President Grant's first inauguration, and

President Grant's first inauguration, and procured an appointment under the internal revenue bureau in the territories. When he gave up his position and returned here he assumed the role of friend of the workingmen, and pestered Congress to pass various measures.

He organized what he called the Union Labor League, and had as his followers several hundred colored men.

Hodnett, among other pretensions, claimed to be heir to the throne of England. It is said that while reading ancient history in the Congressional Library that he became convinced that he was heir to the throne of England, and was also entitled to occupy the White House. He claimed that he was related in some way to every person of prominence, including Washington and Lincoln, as well as of foreign nobilities, and in his advertisements of his legal work he so stated.

in his advertisements of his caps.
so stated.
Attached to one of his cards was printed this statement:
"Mr. Hodnett's ancestors (the Earls of the Earls of Shrewsbury, the Lords of Baltimore, the Dukes of Bucklingham, and the Dukes of York) were originally owners of the states of New York, Nev Jerscy, Pennsylvania and Maryland, including Washington and the District of Columbia."

Hodnett was the founder of a number of marginary labor organizations.

Hodnett was the founder of a number of imaginary labor organizations, the most prominent among them being the one referred to, styled the "United Labor League of America," of which he figured as president. In this capacity he had headquarters on Louisiana avenue, and later on Missouri avenue, and had a body guard of twelve colored men.

This "United Labor League" never had any recognition from the bodies of organized labor in the District. Its members were nearly all colored men of the most ignorant class, and the general impression was that Hodnett lived off the contributions exacted from these men as mem-

tributions exacted from these men as mem-bers of the organization. They were in-duced to believe that in some way or other Hodnett was going to do great things for

Later he figured in the Police Court as a lawyer friend of the poor," and made speeches which usually bore more on his upposed ancestors than on the cases before the court.

Then he wrote poetry, and finally dropped Then he wrote poetry, and finally dropped into the musical line. He wanted to sing one of his songs in open court, and when this was denied he appeared in the building after adjournment of court and sang to an audience composed of clerks and reporters. It is related that on one occasion when he was in the office of Lawyer J. B. O'Neil, he was introduced to George M. Storrs, son of Emory Storrs, the well-known Chicago lawyer, and immediately upon acknowledging the introduction he rushed from the office. A few minutes later he returned and said: A few minutes later he returned and said: George-George M. Storrs, kneel on the

carpet."

The young man did as he was told, and in an instant Hodnett said: "Arise, George M. Storrs, Earl of Exeter."

This was only one of the many crazy freaks perpetrated by Hodnett, who in a public speech had said that a carpet of gold public speech had said that a carpet of gold should be made for him. Among his many claims was one that he was the owner of all the land in the Dis-trict of Columbia. When he left Washington he went to New York, and when he last wrote to his friends

here, after he had endeavored to appear as arbitrator in the Brooklyn street car strike he was living on Liberty street in that city

STOPPED TO FISH.

The President's Yacht Anchored Off Long Island. NEW YORK, October 12.-The steam yacht Oneida, with President Cleveland on

board is anchored in the sound, off Sands Point, Long Island. It is thought that her stopping there is for the purpose of fishing. Army Orders. The following transfers in the eleventh nfantry are made. Second Lieut. Herbert

O. Williams, from company E to company K; Second Lieut. Edward A. Shuttleworth, from company K to company E.

The following transfers in the seventh infantry are ordered: Second Lieut. John R.

M. Taylor, from company G to company K; Second Lieut. William Wallace, from company K to company G.

Settled for Good.

Several days ago Secretary Smith decided that the state of California could not collect indemnity for losses of school lands where it had received the land in the swamp land grant. The case was then on review before him, and the state was not satisfied and asked for a rereview. Yesterday the Sec-retary denied the motion, and the matter retary denied the moti

woman reader.

Look on page 14 for the

sixth installment of "When

the War Was Over."

\$500 for the correct solution of the mystery by a

Report That the Queen of Corea Was Shot.

TO PROTECT AMERICAN INTERESTS

The Cruiser Yorktown Ordered Across the Yellow Sea.

SCENE OF DISORDER

Acting Secretary McAdoo received a cable message this morning from Admiral Carpenter, commanding the Asiatic squadron, dated Nagasaki, Japan, today, saying that affairs in Seoul, Corea, are in a very disturbed state, and that officers of what is known as the "king's party" have taken refuge in the United States legation building. There also came a cipher message, which has not been translated.

It is reported, Admiral Carpenter says, that the Queen of Corea has been assassi-

nated. At the urgent demand of the United States charge d'affaires at Seoul, Admiral Carpenter says, the marine guard of the cruiser Yorktown in the harbor of Chemulpo was sent to Seoul for the protection of the legation and American interests generally. The admiral also says that as a further protection he ordered the gun-boat Petrel to proceed from Cheroo to Chemulpo without delay, and that she started this morning. The orders to the Petrel require her to cross the Yellow sea, and it is expected that she will cover the distance in three days at the most.

Prince Pak Here. According to unofficial reports, the queen's

palace at Seoul has been invaded by a mob and the queen shot. She has leen regarded as the main influence in the procress of Corean affairs, although the king is nominal ruler. The significance of the present agitation is that it reopens the question of Japan's influence a Corea. The riots are said to have resulted from conflicts between the Japanese and anti-Japannicts between the Japanese and anti-Japanese elements. Prince Pak, who was driven from Corea for his too zealous adherance to the Japanese cause, called at the Navy Department on Thursday and at the State Department yesterday. These calls have been speedily followed by the concentration of ships at Chemulpo, but it is certain that this move it not due to Prince Pak's representations.

Scene of Riot.

The receipt of the cipher cable and the dispatch of the Petrel confirms the unofficial reports of riot. During the last disturbance at Seoul United States marines were landed, as a means of preserving peace and protecting American interests, which, however, are not extensive beyond the United States legation, presided over by Minister Sill, and the United States consulate. The State Department has not heard from its representatives at Seoul.

THE PRESIDENT'S RETURN.

His Selection of an All-Water Route Home Regarded as Singular. The officials at the White House observe their usual reticence in regard to the President's movements, and it was impossible to obtain any information there today as te when he is expected to return. Maj. Pru-den, assistant private secretary, who is now in charge of the Executive Mansion

said to a Star reporter today that he didn

know a thing about it beyond what he had read in the newspapers, and he had no reason to doubt the report that the President was now on his way to this city on Mr. Benedict's yacht Oneida, and would be here on Monday or Tuesday.

It is regarded as somewhat singular that the President should have selected the all-water route for the return trip, inasmuch as he has made it a strict rule on all his previous excursions to remain within the jurisdictional waters of the United States. There is a popular impression that it would not be right for the chief executive to venture outside the territory of the United States during his term of office, even to the extent of cruising along its coast, and it is known that President Cleveland has steadfastly refused all overtures to make an ocean trip to Gray Gables, or anywhere e'se on the dispatch boat Dolphin. It has never been clearly settled whether his action in this respect was due to a dislike for the rough waters of the sea or was because of his belief that the chief magistrate had no right to go anywhere on the high seas outside the three-mile limit of territorial jurisdiction.

It is rumored that it is the real purpose of the President to leave the Oneida at a point convenient to Jersey City, and to make the trip from there to Washington by 'all. If he does this he will get here this evening. dent was now on his way to this city on

COL. MENDELL'S RETIREMENT. An Engineer Officer Leaves the Active

Col. George H. Mendell, the second ranking officer of the engineer corps of the army, was placed on the retired list today, by operation of law on account of age. He is a native of Pennsylvania and was graduated at the Militry Academy July 1, 1848, and assigned to the corps of engineers. He served throughout the civil war with great credit and was twice brevetted for meritorious services. He reached his present grade in September, 1886. At present he is the division engineer for the

present he is the division engineer for the Pacific coast and is also president of the California debris commission, with headquarters at San Francisco. He is regarded as one of the best officers in the army, and his retirement will be a decided loss to the engineer corps.

Col. Mendell's retirement will cause the following promotions in the engineer corps; Lieut. Col. Charles R. Suter, stationed at St. Louis, to be colonel; Maj. A. N. Damrell, at Mobile, ordered to Portland, Me., to be lieutenant colonel; Capt. Eric Bergman, at Baltimore, to be major; First Lieut. Cassius E. Gillette, at San Francisco, to be captain; Second Lieut. Chas. S. Bromwell, at West Point, to be first lieutenant; Additional Second Lieut. M. L. Walker, at Willet's Point, N. Y., to be second lieutenant.

Botanist Smith at Atlanta.

Superintendent Wm. R. Smith of the Bo tanical Gardens has been appointed chief judge of horticulture and pomology at the Atlanta exposition. He was requested to name three assistants, and today selected the following gentlemen to serve with himi P. J. Berckmans of Augusta, Ga., Robert Craig of Pinladelphia and Mr. Ellwanger of the firm of Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y. The judges will leave Washington for Atlanta next Tuesday. Atlanta expesition. He was requested to

Foreign Consuls Recognized.

The President has recognized Luiz Azevedo Taveira as Portuguese consul general at New York: Joseph M. Bresler, Nicaraguan consul at Detroit; Guillermo P. Wilscn. Argentine consul at Philadelphia; Paul Morton, Argentine consul at Chicago; Juan Marquez, consular agent of Guatemala at Mobile, Ala, and Giacomo R. Lisa, Italian consular agent at Calumet, Mich.